

MARYPORT URBAN DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT

Cum

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

R. SANDERSON, B.Sc. M.B. B.S.

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To the Chairman and Members of the
Maryport Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

In accordance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Health, I beg to submit my report on the general health and vital statistics of your district for the year 1920. The various items are arranged and commented on as suggested by the official circular.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The Urban District of Maryport lies on either bank of the River Ellen where it flows into the Irish Sea. On the north bank the land is mostly elevated and undulating; that to the south (Grasslot district) is flat, while the eastern portion of the town (Netherton and Ellenborough) lies on ground gently sloping up from the river.

The majority of the inhabitants are employed in the coal mines of the surrounding districts, while others to a much smaller extent are engaged in the Ironworks (now closed), docks, fishing, the railway and in tanning. Except for a short strike, the miners have been fully employed, but there has been much unemployment among the iron and dock workers and distress has been experienced among their dependents. The total disbursed as Poor Law Relief during the year was £3,604 : 7 : 2.

POPULATION.

The population in 1911 was officially stated to be 11,423. This naturally decreased during the last few years, but has now recovered, the estimated population being given by Somerset House authorities as 11,570.

There is much over-crowding in various parts of the district, but this will be slightly relieved on the completion during the present year of part of the Council's new Building Scheme.

The Victoria Cottage Hospital, containing 14 beds, and supported by voluntary contribution, is freely utilized by local practitioners for cases requiring surgical treatment.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply has been determined by expert analysis to be satisfactory in quality, and there has been an efficient supply without interruption during the past twelve months.

The source of supply is the River Derwent near Cockermouth, and includes the compensatory water from Thirlmere - the Manchester Corporation reservoir. This is pumped to a higher level and finds its way by gravitation through filter beds to Maryport.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The water carriage system is almost universally adopted throughout the district, the sewerage outlet being on the shore near low water mark. The house refuse is deposited on the shore below high water mark and well removed from residences. A few ash-privies (9), still exist in the outlying parts, the contents of which are utilized by local farmers.

SCAVENGING.

This is collected daily from house to house and removed in covered carts, but it frequently happens that the open receptacles stand exposed in the Streets until afternoon with the result that the contents are often disseminated by wind, children and dogs to the detriment of the public health. Doubtless the inhabitants are to blame in many cases in not having their bins put out in time for the collecting cart, but this does not account for all cases of late collections.

It appears desirable that in order to complete the collection of refuse at an earlier hour, either a larger staff should be employed in this work, or a more rapid system of collection be instituted. It is imperative that the Council should set a high example of cleanliness in their sanitary administration, especially in those parts of the town where, to state it mildly, the hygienic conscience is not readily awakened. The common practice of shaking mats in the Streets at all hours of the day is much to be deprecated and calls for rigorous enforcement of the Public Health Act.

SCHOOLS.

The schools are in a satisfactory hygienic condition and have a good supply of water. The children are medically examined at regular intervals by the County School Medical Staff and by this means many constitutional defects are brought to the notice of local practitioners which might otherwise pass unnoticed.

MILK.

A few complaints were received from parents that they were not able to obtain a sufficient supply of milk for their invalid children, but these were easily remedied on application to the Medical Officer. Otherwise the supply appears to be adequate for the needs of the community. Recent investigations have shown, however, that the standard of cleanliness in the production and transport of milk, which have hitherto been deemed satisfactory, must be raised to ensure purity in this important and essential article of diet.

BIRTH RATE.

There were 325 births registered during the year, as compared with 277 last year and 229 of the previous year. This is the highest record during the last twelve years and gives a rate of 28.1 per 1,000 of population. That for England and Wales is 25.4 and for Cumberland 27.6. The population for each Ward is as follows:-

North Ward	118	=	31.8 per 1,000
South "	144	=	34.5 per 1,000
East "	63	=	17.5 per 1,000
Total	325	=	28.1 per 1,000

There were 169 boys and 156 girls.

Fourteen illegitimate births were registered, giving a rate of 43 per 1,000 births, that for the previous year being 54.

DEATH RATE.

There were 160 deaths (100 males and 60 females) recorded, as compared with 142 and 160 in the two previous years giving a rate of 13.8 per 1,000 population. That for England and Wales is 12.4 and for Cumberland 14.2.

Of the 11 residents who died outside the district,

6 died in Cockermouth Union, 2 in Carlisle Infirmary, 2 in the County Asylum and 1 was drowned on the Welsh coast. The ages at and causes of death are set out in the accompanying table, from which it will be seen that the majority occurred in infancy or old age, while pneumonia has exacted a fairly heavy toll at all ages.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Thirty-eight infants died under the age of one year, of whom three were illegitimate, giving a rate of 117 per 1,000 births, as compared with 104.6 and 104.8 of the two previous years. The rate for England and Wales is 80 and for Cumberland 90, so that this district compares very unfavourably with other parts of the country.

Cause of Death.	Wks. under I.	Weeks 1-2.	Wks. 2-3.	Wks. 3-4.	Mths. 1-3.	Mths. 3-6	Mths. 6-9.	Mths. 9-12.	Total.
Measles									-
Whooping Cough.									-
Enteritis			I				2	I	4
Influenza									-
Tuberculosis									-
Bronchitis			I			I			2
Pneumonia			I			I	2	2	6
Pleurisy									-
Prematurity	4	I							5
Marasmus	6				I		2		9
Other Causes	4			I	2	3	I	I	12
TOTALS	14	I	3	I	4	5	7	4	38

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
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Causes of Death.	All Ages.	Under 1 Yr.	Years 1 - 2.	Years 2 - 5.	Years 5 -15.	Years 15-25.	Years 25-45.	Yrs. 45- 65.	Years over 65.
Enteric Fever	I					I			
Small-pox	--								
Measles	I			I					
Scarlet Fever	-								
Whooping Cough	-								
Diphtheria & Croup	-								
Influenza	-								
Erysipelas	--								
Phthisis	7					I	4	2	
T.B. Meningitis	4				3	I			
T.B. other	2						2		
Cancer	12							6	6
Rheumatic Fever,									
Meningitis	-								
Organic Heart	14					I	I	2	10
Bronchitis	10	2						4	4
Pneumonia	26	6	4	I	2	2	4	4	3
Other respiratory Disease	I								I
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	4	4							
Appendicitis	-								
Cirrhosis of Liver	-								
Alcoholism	-								
Nephritis	2					I	I		
Puerperal Fever	-								
Accidents of Parturition,	-								
Congenital Debility	13	12	I						
Violent Deaths	8	2			2	2			2
Suicide	I							I	
Other defined Diseases	51	9	2	I	I	2	2	8	26
Other ill-defined Diseases	3	2	I						
Total	160	37	8	3	8	11	14	27	52

THE HISTORY OF THE

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The fifth part of the history of the		The sixth part of the history of the	
The seventh part of the history of the		The eighth part of the history of the	
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The sixty-third part of the history of the		The sixty-fourth part of the history of the	
The sixty-fifth part of the history of the		The sixty-sixth part of the history of the	
The sixty-seventh part of the history of the		The sixty-eighth part of the history of the	
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The seventy-third part of the history of the		The seventy-fourth part of the history of the	
The seventy-fifth part of the history of the		The seventy-sixth part of the history of the	
The seventy-seventh part of the history of the		The seventy-eighth part of the history of the	
The seventy-ninth part of the history of the		The eightieth part of the history of the	
The eighty-first part of the history of the		The eighty-second part of the history of the	
The eighty-third part of the history of the		The eighty-fourth part of the history of the	
The eighty-fifth part of the history of the		The eighty-sixth part of the history of the	
The eighty-seventh part of the history of the		The eighty-eighth part of the history of the	
The eighty-ninth part of the history of the		The ninetieth part of the history of the	
The ninety-first part of the history of the		The ninety-second part of the history of the	
The ninety-third part of the history of the		The ninety-fourth part of the history of the	
The ninety-fifth part of the history of the		The ninety-sixth part of the history of the	
The ninety-seventh part of the history of the		The ninety-eighth part of the history of the	
The ninety-ninth part of the history of the		The hundredth part of the history of the	

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Forty-two cases of infectious disease were notified during the year, viz:- Enteric Fever - 3, Diphtheria - 4, Erysipelas - 5, Pneumonia - 9, Scarlet Fever - 8, Chicken pox - 13.

The decrease in the number of notifications is partly accounted for by the fact that measles is no longer compulsorily notifiable. Owing to the prevalence of small-pox in other parts of the country the Council wisely decided to make chicken-pox a notifiable disease from 2nd August, and 13 notices of such have been received. The other cases were on the whole of a mild nature and the mortality low in consequence.

There was a rather alarming outbreak of measles in the summer months, especially in the Ellenborough district, but the prompt closing of the Junior Schools helped to mitigate the spread of this disease.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Fourteen cases of tuberculosis were notified. In eleven of these the lungs were affected, in two the meninges and the other the spine. For all these cases sanatorium or domiciliary treatment is available.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

A venereal clinic has been established in Maryport by the County Medical Authority and suitable treatment can be obtained free of charge once a week, while the benefits to be derived from this institution have been widely advertised.

CHILD WELFARE AND MATERNITY.

No provision has yet been made for the establishment of a Child Welfare and Maternity Centre, but in view of the high rate of Infant Mortality much good work might be done by such an organisation, as much ignorance prevails as to the feeding of children both as regards quality and quantity.

PORT SANITATION.

Owing to the small number of ships entering the port from foreign lands, due to adverse economic conditions, there appears little chance of the introduction of infectious disease through this channel. Weekly returns are received from the Ministry of Health showing the countries where infectious diseases are prevalent, and a careful watch is kept on foreign vessels. At the beginning of the year a Spanish ship arrived with 5 cases of influenza, but with confinement on board and medical treatment there was no further development. Another suspicious case later on turned out to be a recurrent attack of malaria.

Two visits have been paid during the year by a representative of the Ministry of Health, and his recommendations as regards Port Sanitation have already received your consideration.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

R. SANDERSON, B.Sc. M.B. B.S.
Medical Officer of Health.

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector for Year
ended 31st December, 1920.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Maryport Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my nineteenth annual Report of work done and action taken in connection with the Health Department for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

General Remarks.

For the abatement of nuisances and to secure the removal of conditions not conducive to health, 6175 visits and re-visits have been made, and 315 preliminary and 31 Statutory notices have been served. To secure compliance with these notices it was found necessary to revert to further action on two occasions.

In considering whether the general health of a district is good or not, the factors taken for that purpose are the number of deaths recorded by the Local Registrar of Births and deaths, together with the number of cases of infectious diseases notified annually to your Medical Officer of Health, and accepting such as the basis from which deductions are made, your Council may claim that the health of those under its jurisdiction has been satisfactory.

The infectious diseases notified during the year number 49, as compared with 74 for the year 1919. Twenty-four visits were made; sixteen rooms fumigated, and twenty-nine beds and bed coverings disinfected at the Isolation Hospital.

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.

Seventy-eight visits were made; six notices served for want of cleanliness. All the Cowsheds are provided with good ventilation, air-space and impervious floor pavement. There are seven registered cowsheds; 6 milkshops and 9 purveyors of milk, 5 of whom are resident outside your district and to whose premises your Sanitary Inspector has no right to visit for the purpose of inspection.

Workshops, Workplaces and Outworkers' Premises.

At the end of the year there were in your District 59 workshops, 7 workplaces and five outworkers' Premises. To these 65 visits were made. Arising out of the visits five insanitary conditions were noted, which were subsequently remedied. In two workshops no abstract was affixed and one was reported by H. M. Inspector of Factories.

Common Lodging Houses.

There is only one Registered House in your district. Thirty-eight visits were made and five notices were served on the keeper for want of cleanliness.

Port Sanitation.

Much time has been taken up with Port Sanitation inspection. One hundred and nine steamers and four sailing



vessels have been visited and thoroughly inspected. No cases of infectious disease were found among the crew, except on one occasion when influenza was prevalent, several of the crew were laid up with it. Leaflets and advice were given to all on board.

Meat Inspection.

Two hundred and twenty-seven visits were made to the Slaughter House for meat inspection. The amount of meat destroyed as unfit for human food was 2018 lbs. all of which was surrendered voluntarily. Number of cattle slaughtered - 887; Sheep - 3713; Pigs - 528; Calves - 90.

Offensive Trades.

These include four tripe boilers; three marine stores and one tannery, all of which were regularly visited during the year under observation. No serious complaint has arisen from any of them. There are several fried fish and chip potato shops in your area, and seeing there is such a large amount of food prepared for human consumption they are kept under constant supervision, and any lack of cleanliness on the premises is brought immediately to the notice of the occupier who invariably puts things right without delay.

Housing Town Planning etc., Act 1919.

Number of Inspections made in 1920 - 24.

A large amount of work has been accomplished during the year in order to put the houses into a reasonable state of repair, but much remains to be done, and will take some considerable time before the arrears are pulled up. Owing to the shortage of houses for the working class, nine houses that were closed as unfit for human habitation have been repaired and temporarily occupied.

I again desire to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee for their continued support and courtesy given to me in the discharge of the various duties assigned to my office.

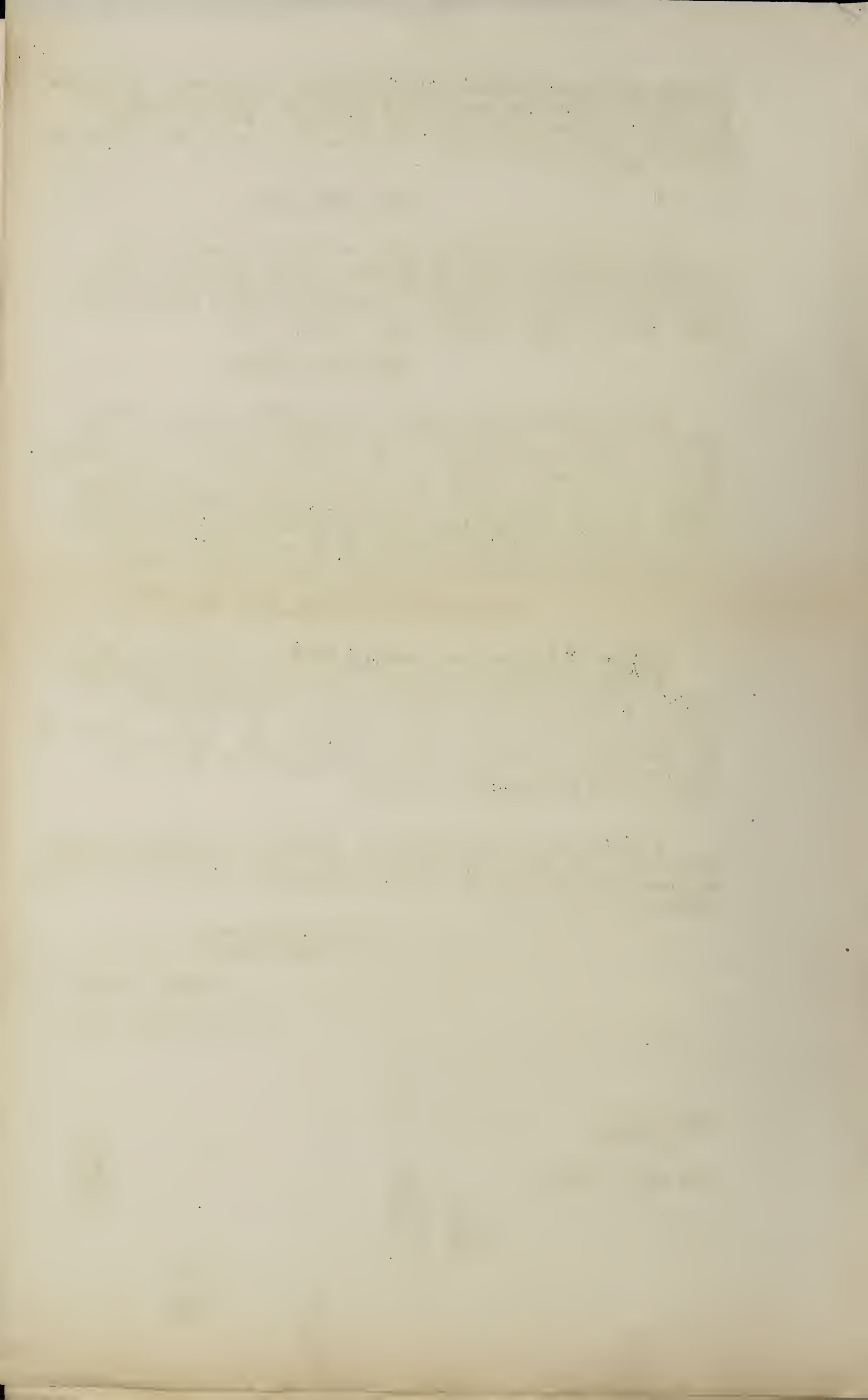
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

J. MOORE, C.R.S.I.

Sanitary Inspector.

Town Hall,
MARYPORT.

3rd March, 1921.



Statement supplied to the Medical Officer of Health
in pursuance of Article XX (16) of the Sanitary
Officers (Outside London) Order, 1910, in relation
to Inspections, Notices, etc.,

Summary.

Inspections made.

Thuisances.

Notices Served.

Number of Inspections made in the year 1920.

To yards, premises and sanitary fittings,	5097
" Fried fish and Chip potato premises	370
" Offensive Trades	117
" Marine Stores	35
" Common Lodging Houses	38
" Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	78
" Vans, Tents, Sheds and similar structures	17
" Workshops, Bakehouse and Workplaces,	50
" Outworkers Premises	6
" Vessels in Docks	107
" Infectious Diseases	24
" Slaughter House	227
" Cinemas etc.,	9
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Notices served on Defaulters and Results.

To informal notices served to abate nuisances	315
" " " complied with	297
" " " served in 1919 that were not complied with on Dec. 31st. 1919	9
" " " since complied with	9
" Statutory Notices served to abate nuisances	31
" " " complied with	28
" " " not complied with	3
" number of nuisances abated and structural defects remedied,	613
" " " to abate or remedy at 31st Dec. 1920,	18

Statement showing nuisances and structural defects
observed during the year, with work done and
nuisances abated.

Dwelling Houses.

To	Roofs repaired	31
"	Washing Boilers re-set	12
"	Kitchen ovens and grates re-set	10
"	Rooms cleansed	9
"	Doors fixed on living rooms,	1
"	New slop sinks provided	1
"	New waste pipes provided	3
"	Rooms re-plastered	10
"	Ceilings re-plastered	2
"	Sloping room floors repaired	5
"	Living room floors repaired or renewed	7
"	Windows renewed or made to open	13
"	Houses provided with new water supplies	140
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		244



Water Closets.

To New seats provided	6
" Floors cemented	2
" New supplies of water for flushing	73
" choked water closets liberated	62
" roofs repaired	1
" Basins refixed	39
" Floors and seats cleansed	12
" new basins provided	13
" New traps fixed	5
" new doors fixed	10
" walls rebuilt	3
" new flushing cisterns provided	17
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Drains.

To Choked drains liberated	42
" choked yard gullies liberated	14
" new yard gullies fixed	3
" drains re-laid	1
" vent. shaft to drain provided	1
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Miscellaneous.

To Rubbish in yards removed	4
" Ashes emptied on waste ground	4
" Wash-house roofs repaired	2
" yard surfaces repaired	6
" Wash-house floors repaired	5
" yards cleansed	7
" Wash-house walls rebuilt	3
" Yards and Passages lime-washed	18
" Refuse in outhouses cleared away	2
" Smoky chimneys cured	1
" Manure pits cleansed	4
" Rubbish in cellar removed	1
" New spouts provided	7
" Dirty clothing in wash-tub	1
	<hr/> 65

To abate.

To choked water closet	1
" Choked Drain	1
" Roofs to Repair	2
" Kitchen oven and grates to re-set	3
" Yard surfaces to repair	2
" W.C. basins to refix,	2
" Living Room walls to re-plaster	2
" Windows to repair	3
" W.C. basin to renew	1
" Wash-house floor to repair	1
	<hr/> 18

J. MOORE, C.R.S.I.

Sanitary Inspector.

Town Hall,

3rd March, 1921.



H O U S I N G C O N D I T I O N S.

Statistics.
Year Ended 31st December 1920.

I.- GENERAL.

1. Estimated population	11,500
2. General death-rate	
3. Death-rate from tuberculosis	
4. Infantile mortality	
5. Number of dwelling houses of all classes	2,525
6. Number of Working Class dwelling houses	2,506
7. Number of new working-class houses erected	-

2.- UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

I.- INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	233
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910-24	
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	39.

II.- REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	29
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III.- ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning &c. Act, 1919.	Nil.
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B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

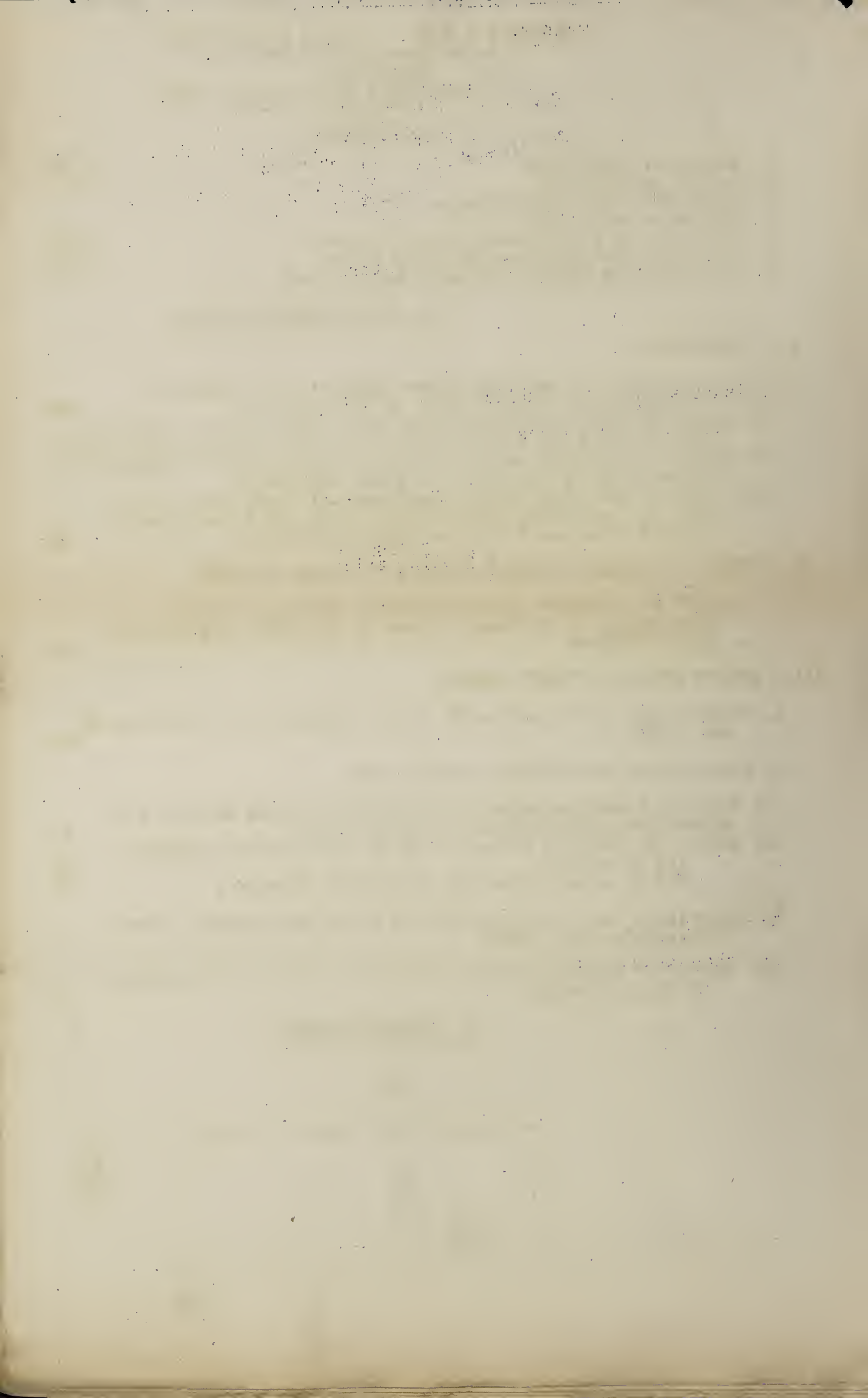
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	31
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied -	
(a) by owners	28
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	2

C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning &c. Act, 1909.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	1.
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3.- UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Nil.



<u>Premises.</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Inspections. Written Notices.</u>	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	59	5
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this report)	7	
Total	66	5

2. - Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<u>Particulars.</u>	<u>Number of Defects</u> <u>Found. Remedied.</u>	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:-		
Want of Cleanliness	5	5

3. - HOMEWORK.

<u>Outworkers' Lists Sec. 107.</u> <u>Lists received from Employers.</u> <u>Sending twice in the year.</u>					<u>Notices</u> <u>served on</u> <u>Occupiers</u> <u>as to keep-</u> <u>ing or send-</u> <u>ing lists.</u> <u>(8)</u>
<u>Nature of Work.</u> (1)	<u>Lists.</u> (2)	<u>Con-</u> <u>tractors</u> (3).	<u>Work-</u> <u>men</u> (4)		
Wearing Apparel - making, &c.,	6	6	16		6

4. - Registered Workshops.

<u>Workshops on the Register (s.131) at the end of the Year.</u> (1)	<u>No.</u> (2)
Workshops	50
Workshop Bakchouses	9
Total Number of Workshops on Register,	59

5. - Other Matters.

<u>Class.</u> (1)	<u>No.</u> (2)
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, But not under the Factory and Workshops Acts (s.5, 1901)	(Notified by H.M. Inspector - I. Reports of action taken sent to H. M.I. - I.

